

Greenville Journal.

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GREENVILLE, OHIO.

French View of Marriage.

The French, guided by reason, as they would say, regard the institution of matrimony as a rational regulation of the fact of sex, as a compromise between the rights of the individual and the rights of society. The man obeys, but under protest; he is willing to sacrifice his liberty so far, but beyond that point, he regards self-abnegation as fanatical asceticism. Marriage, under French usage, says H. D. Sedgwick in Atlantic, is a partnership, in which such matters as character, tastes, education, birth and property are to be considered; contracting families scrutinize the proposed bride and groom as if coming up for admittance into a club. They look at our custom of marrying for love with amazement, as we should look at a grocer's cart that started on its rounds at 30 miles an hour. Our system confines its view to the romantic dreams of youth, and regards matrimony rather as a holiday cruise than a voyage of life. We may err in our endeavor to regard men and women as disembodied spirits; and yet we cannot but think that the French err in their resolution to be sensible and regard men and women as animals taken in the tins of society. Our theory may look too far into the future; theirs lingers too far in the brutal past.

Where Some Writers Fall.

The most frequent defect in fiction submitted for magazine use and, we might add, in most of the fiction that somehow gets published in book form, is its lack of spontaneity in construction and expression, says Harper's Magazine. The writer of this manufactured fiction has a certain precalculated effect in view, with reference to which he ambitiously contrives every incident and situation of his story. The harder he tries the more surely he fails of any genuine appeal to his readers. If he disguises his labor by a facile mastery of dramatic material and expression, he may succeed in reaching crude sensibilities and, because of his lower aim, may outsell his betters. The multitude is easily captivated by splendid artifice, which, in exceptional instances, has compelled the admiration of even the judicious. We shall find, however, upon close examination, that in such instances the writer has not, by his strenuous effort, wholly closed the door against all spontaneity. . . . In our day polite literature must appeal to human sympathies, and the writer's fertility of invention is of little service.

Ghastly Facts About Lynching.

No one can look at one of the photographs of a lynching without a sense of abysmal horror. It is not the horror alone or chiefly of the thing itself, the ugly, inanimate center of the tragedy. It is the faces of the spectators that shock our very souls. They are always laughing faces. Good nature, even jollity, seems to be the note of these gatherings. Always we see the faces of little boys grinning cheerfully toward the camera. There are women sometimes in the crowd, and sometimes little girls. There is no sign in these pictures of horror or death, even of grim satisfaction over a difficult and obnoxious task performed by necessity. The man who called it a "lynching bee" appreciated the true feelings of the lynchers. Leave out the grim wreck in the center, and the picture might be taken for an ordinary cheerful gathering at a country fair. Leave it in, says a writer in American Magazine, and, oh, my brothers! it is not the dead, but the living that terrifies.

The chief wealth of the forests of Java, at the present time, consists in the wood of the teak tree, which is extensively employed for naval construction. The trees are ordinarily cut when they have attained an age of about 50 years and a height of between 60 and 70 feet. The species most esteemed has wood of a brown color possessing a greasy feeling to the touch. Since 1880 the teak has been cultivated, and the cutting of the trees has been regulated by the Dutch government. A peculiar feature of the cutting, designed to cause the wood to part slowly with its sap, consists in the girdling of the trunk a short distance above the ground two years before the trees are felled. The timber is exported to all parts of Europe.

Thomas Turner, a wealthy English manufacturer, has come to America for the one hundred and nineteenth time, and will spend the winter with relatives in Chelsea, Mass. His first trip over was made in 1861. He says the longest time required for any trip he has made was 17 days, and he has crossed in five days and 15 hours.

Mexico imports most of her pig iron because of the lack of cheap fuel for making it.

In confessing that she was the leader of a band of horse thieves a young woman of Indiana has again proved the truth of the assertion that members of the fair sex cannot keep a secret.

It is worth while to note that the Edwardsville man who found a diamond ring in a whisky glass which he drained had had only one drink.

Two and one-quarter male immigrants land in New York to one female.

MOTHER AND SIX LITTLE ONES

RESCUED FROM FLAMES BY A BRAVE POLICEMAN.

Blaze Threatened Entire Block in a Tenement District of New York City.

New York, Jan. 2.—A serious fire broke out in West Fifty-third-street and ten buildings had been destroyed or were in flames. The fire at that time was gaining rapidly, threatening the entire block.

Several engines were despatched, as the firemen could not get within 100 feet of the fire.

Tenants within a radius of half a dozen blocks were ordered out to avoid possible danger to their lives.

Eight of the burned buildings were tenement houses and the greatest confusion ensued while the inmates were escaping.

Hundreds of policemen were called out in an effort to preserve order.

Fireman John Shay was fatally injured by a falling wall.

The burning of a dyeing establishment was accompanied by explosions of chemicals, rendering greater the danger to the firemen and helping to spread the flames.

In imminent danger of his life, Patrolman Patrick Sullivan made his way to the top floor of a burning tenement, where he found a mother and six children huddled together and helpless from fear.

Unaided and in repeated trips he carried the whole family to the street.

Later the fire was spreading, and a hundred horses released from a burning stable, and ungovernable from fear, were running through the streets.

To add to the confusion thieves began looting the burning tenements. They were fired upon by the police, but with what effect could not be known.

The money loss will be about \$250,000. It is believed that at least three people will die on account of injuries.

One fireman was probably fatally injured, a woman horribly burned and a negro shot through the head during a clash between white men and colored men.

NEW LAWS IN FORCE.

Several Legislative Acts of Congress Important To Nation.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The new year is the beginning of the life of several legislative acts of congress, important alike to the nation as a whole and to the citizens of the District of Columbia. These are the free alcohol law, the pure food law, the anti-pass section of the interstate commerce law, the modification of the navigation laws to simplify enrollments and licenses, and a law with reference to the licensing of druggists in the District of Columbia.

The pure food law contemplates the barring for interstate commerce of foods that are injurious to health, and the free alcohol law is intended to assist farmers and smaller users of power to have a fuel that is efficient and cost shall be cheaper than gasoline or kerosene.

The anti-pass provision of the interstate commerce law forbids common carriers, directly or indirectly, giving interstate free tickets or passes for passengers except to their employees and the latter's families, agents of the carriers and their surgeons, physicians and attorneys, to persons engaged in religious and charitable work, and to certain other specified classes.

Gans Still Champion.

Casino Athletic Club, Tonopah, Nev., Jan. 2.—Joe Gans fought true to the "dope." After playing with Herman for eight rounds the champion landed a full swing on the point of Herman's jaw and Chicago's favorite fighter went to the mat, a beaten man. It was apparent from the start that Herman had no chance. Gans blocked his blows with the greatest of ease, and at no time was Gans worried in the least.

Young Operator Wrecks Train.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 2.—Roy Swartz, the young telegrapher, was arrested for causing the wreck of an Oregon Short Line train at Peterson, Utah, causing the death of Engineer McNeely and serious injuries to two other trainmen. The youth says he was prompted to the deed by a desire to see the long freight train plunged into the river below.

Will Investigate "Signal" System.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The interstate commerce commission reached an agreement to investigate the block signal systems on both the Southern and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads in view of the recent disastrous collisions and derailments on the roads attended by serious injury and loss of life.

Hearst Files First Petition.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The first paper served on the new attorney general, Jackson, was an application for a reargument on petition of Wm. Randolph Hearst for leave to begin quo warranto proceedings to test the title of George P. McClellan to the office of mayor of New York.

Shoots To Protect Mother.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—Thomas Harris, 22, shot his stepfather, Henry Miller, at the latter's home, killing him instantly. Harris was taken into custody and told the police that he fired the shots because his mother had been severely beaten by Miller.

Mission Boards Separated.

New York, Jan. 2.—Announcement was made that the foreign missionary and home missionary departments of the Methodist church have been separated and the Home Missionary Society created as an independent body.

Labor Leader's Skull Fractured.

Boston, Jan. 2.—A fracture of the skull caused the death of Wm. Hartnett, the well-known labor man, who was found dead at his home here under suspicious circumstances. His son, William J. Hartnett, was taken into custody.

Babes Burned To Death.

Redding, Cal., Jan. 2.—Twin boys, aged 8 years, and their 1-year-old sister, children of Mrs. Stewart, a widow living near Anderson, were burned to death when their home was destroyed by fire.

EMPTIED A SHOTGUN

AT THE RIG CONTAINING THE GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER.

HEAVY COAT SAVED HER LIFE.

Professor Garman and Wife Are Attacked By Former Inmate of an Asylum.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 3.—A narrow escape from death had the wife of Prof. Harry O. Garman, who, before her marriage, was Miss Ethel Hanly, daughter of J. Frank Hanly, governor of Indiana. Her husband is a son of former State Representative Noah Garman, and he is an instructor at Purdue university.

While driving in a carriage with her husband, father-in-law and H. A. Garman, the latter's brother, William Coe, who is alleged to be insane, emptied the contents of a shotgun at the party.

That none of the party was seriously injured was due to the fact that Coe was about 150 feet away from the carriage when he shot, and because all wore heavy wraps. The shot pierced the outer garments of the men, but the greater part of the load was received by the governor's daughter, who was nearest Coe. However, it only penetrated her fur coat and drew no blood.

The Garman family had attended a house party at the Garman country home, north of Laporte, over New Year's.

The men at the house, including Rev. Reeder, Methodist minister of Rolling Prairie, went rabbit hunting. In the course of their wanderings they encountered William Coe, whose farm adjoins the Garman broad acres.

Coe's team acted unreasonably and he claimed the shooting of the members of the hunting party had frightened his animals. He vowed he would get even.

Prof. and Mrs. Garman returned to Lafayette, and it was while they were being brought to the city by the former's father and brother that Coe endeavored to carry out his threat of getting even. After the shooting they hastened to this city and reported the matter to Sheriff Smutzler, who dispatched Deputy Sheriff Anstas to arrest Coe.

Before the officer arrived Noah and H. J. Garman had started for home and as they passed Coe's house they were again fired upon by Coe from the back of the windmill, 300 feet distant. He emptied both barrels of his shotgun, but owing to the distance the shot simply rattled around them without doing any harm.

Coe is 40 years of age, and has been in the insane asylum at Locansport, where he was sent some years ago, because of his propensities for making trouble and his attempts to injure his neighbors. He was later released, and aside from two or three shows of viciousness has been getting along very well.

BLUNDER OF ONE TELEGRAPHER

Costs Thirty-Three Lives in Railroad Horror.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 3.—Two white men, a negro train porter and about 32 Mexican laborers lost their lives and 55 persons were injured when two passenger trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad collided head-on, four miles west of Volland, Kan.

All but three of those who perished are thought to have been Mexican laborers. The officials of the company place the blame on John Lyons, a 19-year-old telegraph operator at Volland, who failed to stop Train No. 29 after receiving orders to hold it until No. 20 had passed.

By the light of the flaming wreck, passengers who were uninjured worked heroically to save those who were pinned fast beneath the splintered timbers and twisted iron work.

In an hour and a half from the time of the wreck the first relief train from McFarland, Kan., bringing surgeons and helpers, reached the scene.

Another relief train from Topeka and two wrecking trains soon arrived and all of the dead and injured had been taken from the wreck where the injured were placed in hospitals.

Would Bar N. Y. Cotton Exchange.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Charges of fraud were filed with Postmaster General Cortelyou against the officials and members of the New York cotton exchange by Representative Livingston of Georgia, and Harvey Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton association, of Atlanta. The request that the department issue a fraud order against the officials and members of the New York cotton exchange to bar them from the use of the United States mails in conducting what are termed fraudulent practices.

Coined In December.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The monthly coinage statement shows that for December, 1906, the coinage amounted at the United States mints amounted to \$2,871,995, as follows: Gold, \$926,672; silver, \$1,945,323.

McCrea Chosen To Succeed Cassatt.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—James McCrea, of Pittsburgh, first vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, was elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. by the directors of the latter corporation to succeed the late A. J. Cassatt.

Warrant Refused.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Immigration Commissioner North, at San Francisco, asked the department of commerce and labor for a warrant for Takeuchi as an anarchist, and was notified that the case does not warrant an arrest.

Gen. Booth's Farewell Tour.

London, Jan. 3.—Gen. Booth will start about the middle of February on his tour of the world. He will go to New York, thence to Canada and will embark from Seattle for Japan on April 2. Gen. Booth says it is the last trip of the kind he will take.

On a Tour of Inspection.

Paris, Jan. 3.—War Minister Picquart, accompanied by the chiefs of staff of the army and navy, and the inspectors general of artillery and engineers, left Paris for the United States on a tour of inspection.

VAST AREA DAMAGED BY WATER.

ARKANSAS SUFFERS MOST IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

From Wrecks and Washouts Through Rain—Railway Traffic Is Crippled On Numerous Lines.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Wrecks, washouts and general damage by storms and incessant rain, which settled over Central and Eastern Arkansas and reached this section before dawn, has wrought hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

It is regarded in Arkansas as the worst floods for years. Trains are tied up on every line in the state. A wrecker was sent to Ledwidge, 30 miles north of Little Rock, to rescue a train from a big washout, delayed en route, and it is doubtful if it can reach its destination.

The Fourche river, ordinarily a narrow stream, is five miles wide at Little Rock, and railroad tracks are submerged.

C. H. Bevington, special trainmaster of the Iron Mountain, went south on a special train, which carried boats. The train was stopped at the edge of Fourche bottom, where the water begins, and Trainmaster Bevington went on in boats looking at the submerged district, which is but partly inhabited.

The United States weather bureau reports a rainfall of over 5.30 inches.

A big rise in the Arkansas river below Dardanelles is predicted for the next 48 hours. It is not thought, however, a flood stage will be reached.

White river is on a rampage, and is predicted to go above flood stage south of Calico rock.

Near the Danger Line.

The river is within three feet of the danger line at Newport, and is rapidly rising. The Clarendon river is only one foot from the flood stage. If the rain continues to fall there is grave apprehension that the worst is yet to come.

The last train to reach Little Rock came at 11:30 Wednesday night. Telegraph wires are working badly and the tie-up on all lines almost complete. The washout at Ledwidge, 30 miles west, is 100 feet long and 40 feet deep. All east-bound trains are behind.

On the Hot Springs line there is a big washout at Bauxite, and it is reported the heavy steel bridge over the Saline river is out of line. There are no wires west and the offices here can give no idea of the time when traffic will be resumed.

The relief train started from Little Rock to Ledwidge with Superintendent A. G. Merrill aboard, ran into a washout at West End, derailing the engine and three cars. The damage was repaired and the train proceeded to Ledwidge, where a large force of men attempted to crib the track. On the I. M. all trains south of Little Rock are out of business. The north-bound cannon-ball was caught between washouts and can not move.

BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

Defense of His Home People Taken Up By Culbertson.

Washington, Jan. 4.—After two weeks of vacation the senate sat for two and one-half hours and then adjourned.

The session was devoted entirely to the further discussion of President Roosevelt's order dismissing the negro troops of the 25th infantry for "shooting up" Brownsville, Tex.

Senator Culbertson, of that state, defended the order, bringing to its support many points of legal construction and justifying the action by many quotations taken in connection with the affair.

He closed with an impassioned statement of the position of the south or the negro question, which he declared to be the most vital and dangerous problem before the American people.

Senator Foraker replied briefly, expressing his intense interest in having speedy action on his resolution for an investigation.

Chinese Boycott Spreads Rapidly.

Shanghai, Jan. 4.—As a result of the revival of the boycott of American goods, due to the failure of the United States authorities to modify the Chinese exclusion act, the boycott which was recently revived at Canton is spreading over China. Efforts are being made to induce the Chinese newspapers to reject advertisements of American manufactures.

Cotton Firms Bounced.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 4.—W. R. Miller, a prominent cotton broker of Belton, is missing, and cotton men are desirous of learning his whereabouts. It is said that some person has victimized him out of \$50,000 by means of bills of lading for cotton that never existed. Some of the bills of lading are branded as forgeries.

Schooner Stranded.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4.—The four-masted schooner R. W. Hopkins, Capt. Clark, from Thomaston, Me., with cypress lumber from Gulfport, Miss., for Baltimore, stranded a mile and half north of the life-saving station at Cape Henry.

Recorded a Quake.

Lafayette, La., Jan. 4.—The seismograph at the observatory here recorded a severe submarine earthquake 11,200 miles distant. It is stated that the distance suggests an earthquake in the South Pacific ocean east of New Zealand.

Japan Buying High Explosives.

New York, Jan. 4.—A cable dispatch received here reports that the Japanese government has bought large quantities of cordite in London, which are being shipped to Japan as rapidly as the manufacturers can deliver it.

Are Still Arriving.

New York, Jan. 4.—During the year 1906, just closed, 1,198,434 persons arrived at New York from foreign ports, according to a statement made public at Ellis Island by the department of commerce and labor. The largest number came from Hamburg.

Governor Pardons Woman.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Lona Margaret Little, of David City, Neb., in the penitentiary for life for the murder of her husband, Harvey Little, about four years ago, was granted an unconditional pardon by Gov. Hickey.

Duel Fought.

Paris, Jan. 5.—News of a duel between two French officers, one of whom was seriously wounded, is being quietly circulated here. The principals were Lieuts. Spitzer and Andreau, at one time close friends.

WRECKED IN A STORM

IS THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CITY OF PANAMA.

Passenger List and Crew Number One Hundred—Steamer One of the Oldest On the Coast.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Advices from Pescadero, near San Francisco, say that the Pacific Mail steamship City of Panama, which left here Dec. 31 for South and Central America, has been wrecked near Waddell Beach, about 16 miles below Pescadero. The Panama had a passenger list of 70 and a crew of 30 or more.

In addition to her cabin passengers, the City of Panama carried 25 Chinese and 20 steerage passengers.

Life rafts fully provisioned and much wreckage marked "City of Panama" are coming ashore, but no signs of a survivor from the wreck.

The man who telephoned from Pescadero rode 16 miles on a horse from Waddell Beach. A storm has prevailed along the coast for the last 24 hours.

Littlefield's Statement.

Mr. Littlefield, a reputable citizen of Pescadero, about 50 miles below San Francisco, telephoned the following message:

Two life rafts came ashore at Waddell Beach. They contained oars, bathtubs, a barrel of water and box of crackers. J. W. Swineford found about two and a half miles below Waddell Beach two more rafts, equipped as those found at Waddell Beach. There were coils of long rope on the rafts, which were fastened together. The rafts were plainly marked "City of Panama."

Waddell Beach is 16 miles south of Pescadero. There is a vast quantity of wreckage a short distance from the shore, and the beach is being patrolled by ranchers to watch for bodies that might wash ashore.

The vessel was commanded by Capt. A. W. Nelson, who is making his first trip.

W. H. Pillsbury, a brother of Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, of the Marine Underwriters, was first officer of the Panama. He was chief officer of the Manchuria when she ran ashore at Rabbit Island, near Honolulu. This was his second voyage on the City of Panama, but he has seen long service on the Panama route.

The steamer was one of the oldest steamers on the coast. She was built in 1873 by J. Roach & Son, at Philadelphia, and brought around to this coast. She measured 260 feet in length, 36 feet in breadth and 20 feet in depth.

TWENTY ENTOMBED

When the Magazine in An Arizona Mine Exploded.

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 5.—A mining horror, the full extent of which is yet unknown, occurred in Dunn mine in Lowell, when a large magazine exploded, killing one man upon the surface, fatally injuring three others and entombing 20 miners in the shaft, the mouth of which is closed.

A portion of the power house and shaft are wrecked. Grave fears are entertained that the men in the shaft were drowned or may perish for want of air before the mouth can be cleared. No estimate can be put on the financial loss.

Corncocks Held at Prohibitive Price.

Jet, Okla., Jan. 5.—The people of this village are in desperate straits as a result of the long-continued fuel famine. Wood is unobtainable and the price of corncocks is prohibitive. A few farmers are hauling coal from Enid, a distance of 40 miles. The last car of coal that reached Jet, several weeks ago, lasted 55 minutes.

Red Cross Report.

Washington, January 5.—The annual report of the American National Red Cross for 1906 was transmitted to Congress by Secretary Taft. The report says that all members should unite in the effort to bring our American National Red Cross up to the efficiency of the European and Japanese organizations.

Jap Flag Raised By Nippons.

Porterville, Cal., Jan. 5.—A crowd of Japanese laborers working on the tracks of the Southern Pacific company, near this city, assaulted R. C. Clark. After considerable difficulty 15 Japanese were arrested, taken to Violla and placed in jail. During the fracas the Japanese are reported to have raised the Japanese flag.

Great Strike Ends.

Mexico City, Jan. 5.—As the result of the arbitration of President Diaz and Vice President Carot, the strike of the textile workers, the greatest strike Mexico has ever had, was brought to a close. The workmen will return to the 54 factories which have been closed.

Boycott the Japs.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The local Carpenters' union declared a boycott against the Japanese. Any member of the union who employs Japanese labor, patronizes Japanese merchants or purchases goods from employers of Japanese is to be fined \$10.

Greenland To Be Explored.

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—The Duke of Orleans has announced to his friends here that he intends to start a new expedition next spring in the ship Belgica to penetrate as far as possible along the northeast coast of Greenland.

Grain Men Enter Protest.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Representative grain men from St. Louis, Nashville, Evansville, Cairo, Henderson and Memphis met here with railroad officials in an effort to obtain a modification of grain rates that went into effect Jan. 1.

Duel Fought.

Paris, Jan. 5.—News of a duel between two French officers, one of whom was seriously wounded, is being quietly circulated here. The principals were Lieuts. Spitzer and Andreau, at one time close friends.

BOMB HURLED AT BANK CASHIER.

BY CRANK WHO DEMANDS MONEY—KILLS 3 AND MAIMS 17.

Valise Packed With Explosives Found Showed That Bomb Thrower Was Expert.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5.—Three persons were killed and 17 injured by a bomb thrown in the Fourth Street National bank.

The bomb thrower, who has been identified as Rolla Steele, was blown to pieces. The identification is doubtful, as it was made by a bunch of keys he carried.

The attack followed the refusal of the president of the bank, Richard H. Rushton, to give the man \$5,000. In many respects it was identical to the demand made by the bomb thrower Norcross, who attempted to end the life of Russell Sage, and who was himself killed 15 years ago.

The greatest excitement followed the explosion. The bank building was partly demolished and at first it was thought the list of dead would reach 10 or 12. The awful concussion was felt for blocks, and it was believed that the building had been dynamited or that a boiler had exploded.

That the president of the bank was not killed was due to the fact that when the man came in to him he believed he was a crank and temporized with him. The stranger was assured that the cashier was the man to see. Whether Steele made any demand of the cashier will never be known. The cashier was killed instantly and Crump, who was nearest to him, never recovered consciousness sufficiently to say whether any talk took place between McLeary and the bomb thrower.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—After 25 hours of rigid search Director of Public Safety McKelley and Capt. of Detectives Donaghy announced that they had made positive identification of the man who threw the bomb in the Fourth Street National bank. He is Rolla Steele, whose family lives in Chicago. His name was found upon portions of the clothing in his room at the New Grant hotel, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, where he registered on Friday as R. Steele, of New York.

In the room was a store of weapons, dynamite fuses, electric fuses, cartridges and a general outfit, which convinced the police that the bomb thrower was not a weak-minded crank, but a determined man, who came to this city with the definite intention of robbing a bank.

Captain of Detectives Donaghy, however, thinks the chances are that Steele intended to operate by himself, tossing the bomb far from him and working during the excitement that was sure to follow. That he was an expert in the use of explosives was proven by the contents of his grip, discovered at the hotel. Besides articles of clothing showing that Steele must have been well over six feet in height, the grip contained one revolver, a box of cartridges, four yards of dynamite fuse, six long electric fuses, with loaded caps, ball of waxed cord, two files, nippers, wax, package of uncharged fuse caps.

SAY ROOSEVELT HAS BLUNDERED

Use of Negroes to Police the Philippines Will Cause Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 7.—That President Roosevelt has committed a great blunder in ordering all of the negro troops from the United States sent to the Philippines is the general verdict here.

A storm of censure has broken loose, and it is a significant fact that army and navy officers who are familiar with conditions in the Philippines are among the most vigorous critics of his course.

These officers say that the use of negro soldiers in policing the Philippines is bound to cause trouble and insurrection.

American Trade Booming.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor announces that this country now ranks third in the value of manufactures entering the world's international commerce, the amount of its exports for the past year having aggregated more than \$700,000,000. The exports have never even approached those figures before, and the value of American trade in the foreign markets, the report adds, is twice as great now as eight years ago.

Raids Anarchist Meeting.

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